

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

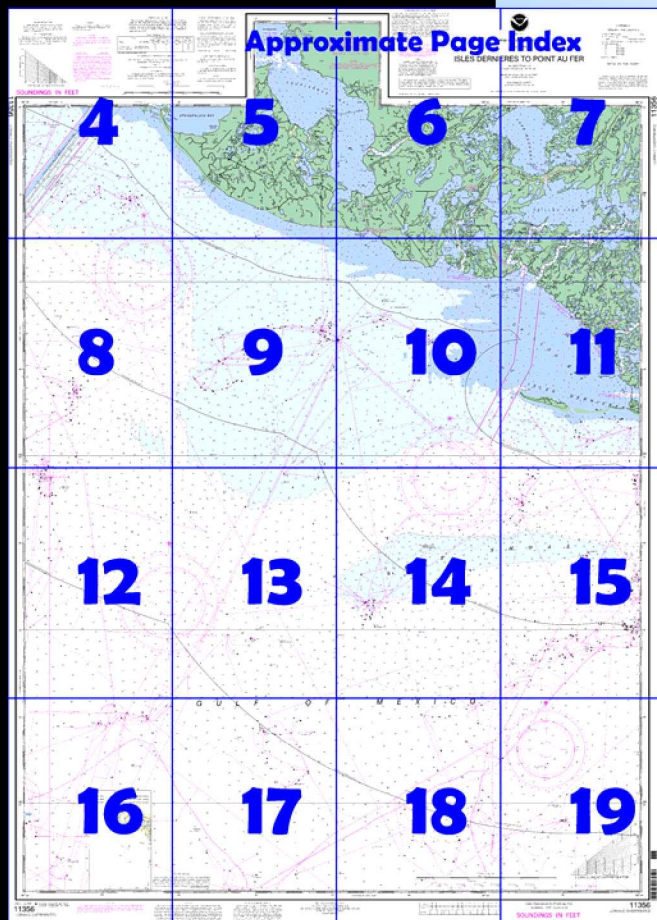
## Isles Dernieres to Point Au Fer

(NOAA Chart 11356)

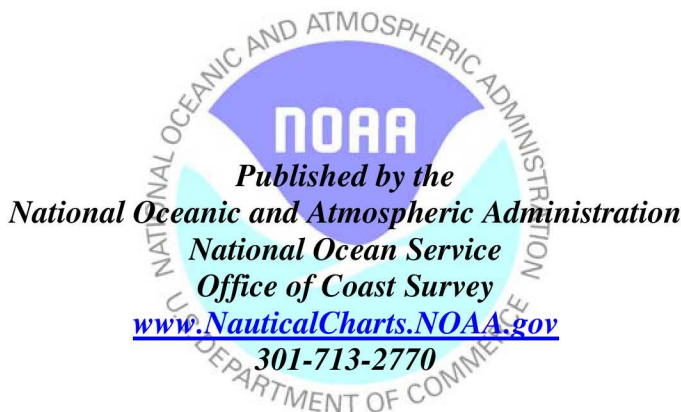


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

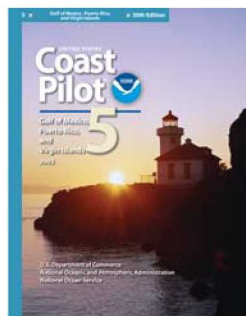
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(163) **Caillou Bay**, a large bight with general depths of 5 feet, is N and E of **Raccoon Point** at the W end of Isles Dernieres. An anchorage site with a depth of 7 to 8 feet is close inside Raccoon Point.

(174) **Grand Bayou du Large** extends between **Caillou Lake** and Caillou Bay. Depths of 5 to 6 feet are off the S entrance, and 3 to 4 feet through a buoyed channel across Caillou Lake to **Grand Pass** connecting with **Bayou du Large** and with

**Lake Mechant**. In September 1992, a visible wreck was reported in the intersection of Grand Pass and Bayou du Large in about 29°15'54"N., 90°56'10"W. A draft of 3 to 4 feet can be carried up Bayou du Large to **Falgout Canal** and thence into **Lake de Cade**. Lesser drafts can go to **Theriot** and thence to **Lake Theriot** through **Marmande Canal**.

(177) Bayou du Large empties into **Taylor's Bayou** which flows into the Gulf 4 miles W of Bayou Grand Caillou entrance. A privately maintained light marks the mouth of Taylor's Bayou.

(178) **Oyster Bayou**, 13 miles NW of Raccoon Point, connects the Gulf with Fourleague Bay, an arm of Atchafalaya Bay. This bayou affords a protected route for craft 3 to 3½ feet in draft going to Atchafalaya Bay from Caillou Bay or waters to the E. The bayou has several oyster reefs, which are usually marked by poles.

(179) **Oyster Bayou Light** (29°12'54"N., 91°07'43"W.), 35 feet above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower on piles with a black and white diamond-shaped daymark on the E side of the entrance.

(180) The route across the S end of Fourleague Bay is marked by lights and daybeacons. Boats follow close along the E side of the daybeacons in a channel slightly deeper than the general bay depths. A light off **Halters Island Point** marks the entrance to Fourleague Bay from Atchafalaya Bay. **Blue Hammock Bayou** on the E side of Fourleague Bay is another entrance to the network of shallow inside waters in this vicinity. Boats drawing 3 to 4 feet can reach the Intracoastal Waterway on a favorable tide by way of **Lost Lake**, **Bayou de Cade**, and **Minors Canal**. **Blue Hammock Bayou** also connects with Lake Mechant.

(181) **Ship Shoal**, lying about 9 miles S of Raccoon Point, is about 7 miles long in a general E-W direction, about 1.5 miles wide at the W end, and has depths ranging from 9 to 12 feet. Depths of 13 to 30 feet and wrecks with a least depth of 5 feet over them extend about 23.5 miles E of the E end of Ship Shoal. In stormy weather the shoal may be distinguished at some distance off by a choppy or breaking sea. In calm weather its position is not indicated by natural phenomena and can best be avoided by using the lead or fathometer. Heavy rips have been reported about 15 miles SW of Ship Shoal.

(185) **Atchafalaya Bay** is a large indentation in the coast of Louisiana 112 miles W of Southwest Pass, Mississippi River. The bay is about 28 miles long in nearly an E-W direction, averages 7 miles in width, is full of shoals and oyster reefs, and has general depths ranging from 3 to 9 feet. A fringe of reefs partially separates the bay from the Gulf, the E end being known as Point au Fer Shell Reef. The bay is the approach to Lower Atchafalaya River and the Port of Morgan City, with depths of 25 feet or less extending 25 miles off the channel entrance. Vessels navigating the bay usually draw 3 to 10 feet.

(186) **Point au Fer Reef Light** (29°22'18"N., 91°23'06"W.), 44 feet above the water and shown from a square green daymark on a skeleton tower on a concrete platform at **Eugene Island** on the W side of the dredged channel, and an abandoned lighthouse on Southwest Reef are the only conspicuous objects in the **Point au Fer Shell Reef** area. A seasonal fog signal is at the light.



# Table of Selected Chart Notes

## HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Corrected through NM Jun 14/08  
Corrected through LNM Jun 03/08

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 29° 00'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.805" northward and 0.367" westward to agree with this chart.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## CAUTION

### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

## CAUTION

### Gas and Oil Well Structures

Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes exist within the obstruction areas outlined by dashed magenta lines. Additionally, uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist outside the outlined obstruction areas, and within the limits of this chart.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Morgan City, LA KIH-23 162.475 MHz

## CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

## MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES

Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

## NOTE C

The hydrography within the heavy dashed black line was surveyed by NOS in 2005. A shoaling condition has been observed in relation to prior surveys. The density of this most recent survey data is inadequate to rule out the possibility of shallower depths or undetected submerged features in these areas.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## LORAN-C

### GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY ..... 100kHz.

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

7980 ..... 79,800 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).

M ..... Master

W ..... Secondary

X ..... Secondary

Y ..... Secondary

Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-X

### RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: --- -- --

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Raccoon Point, Calillou Bay	(29°04'N/90°58'W)	feet 1.7	feet ---	feet ---
Ship Shoal Light	(28°55'N/91°04'W)	1.6	---	---

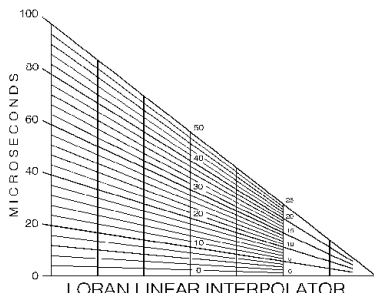
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (May 2006)

# RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

# POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).



# HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.805' northward and 0.367' westward to agree with this chart.

# CAUTION

## SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

# TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Raccoon Point, Calicut Bay		(29°04'N/90°56'W)	feet	feet	feet
Ship Shoal Light		(28°55'N/91°04'W)	1.7	---	---

Deepest (---) located in datum column indicates unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov> (May 2008).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

# HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

# AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

# CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

# MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Obstruction lights are required for structures shown on the chart by the District Guard (33 CFR 67).

# NOAA WEATHER

The NOAA Weather Service provides the reception of nautical miles from as much as 100 nautical miles high elevations.

Morgan City, LA

# SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard supplemental information.

# AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard supplemental information for navigation.

Improved channels subject to shoaling.

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11356 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

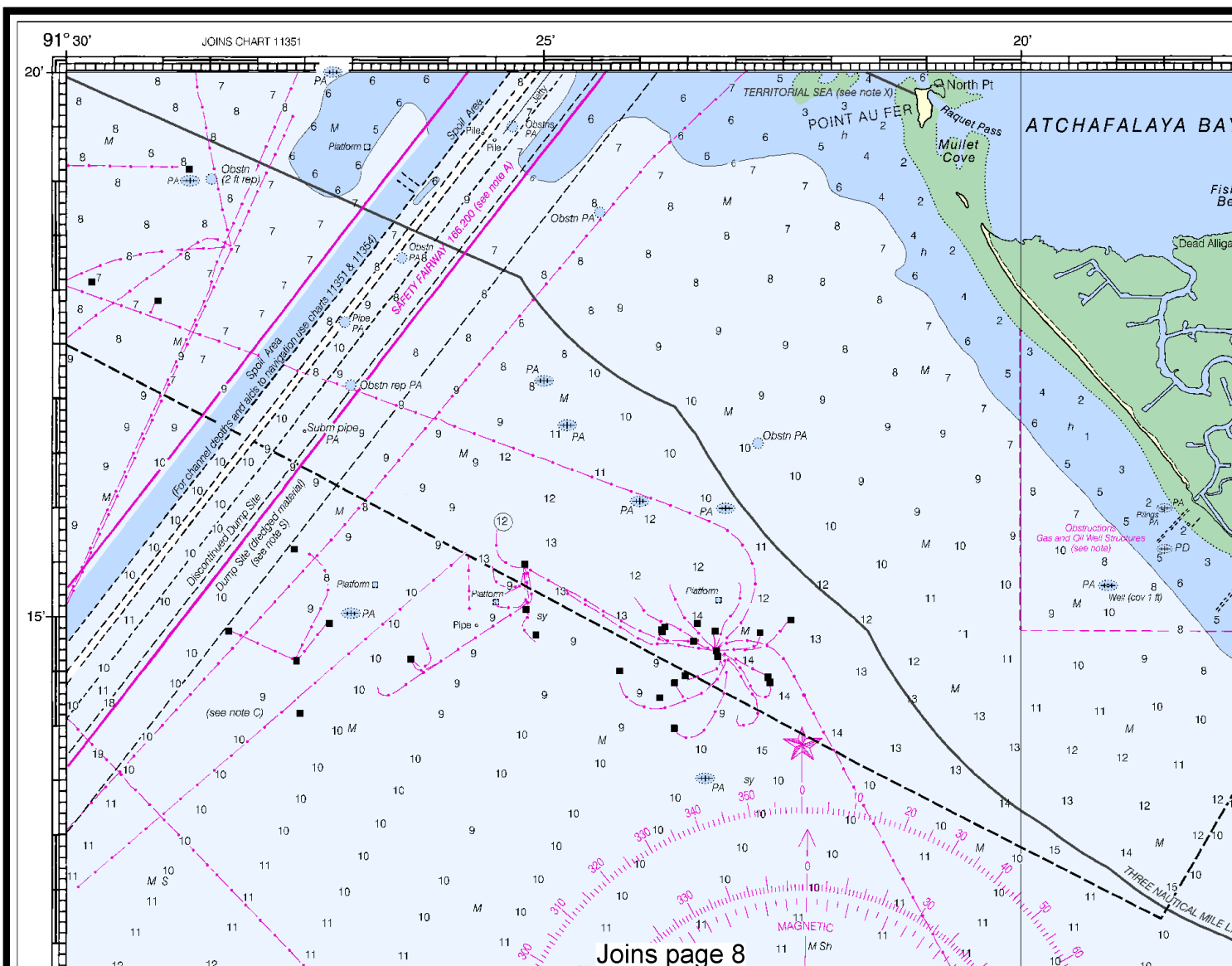
4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 8

ELOPMENT STRUCTURES  
lights and sound (fog) signals  
fixed mineral development  
on this chart, subject to ap-  
trict Commander, U.S. Coast  
17).

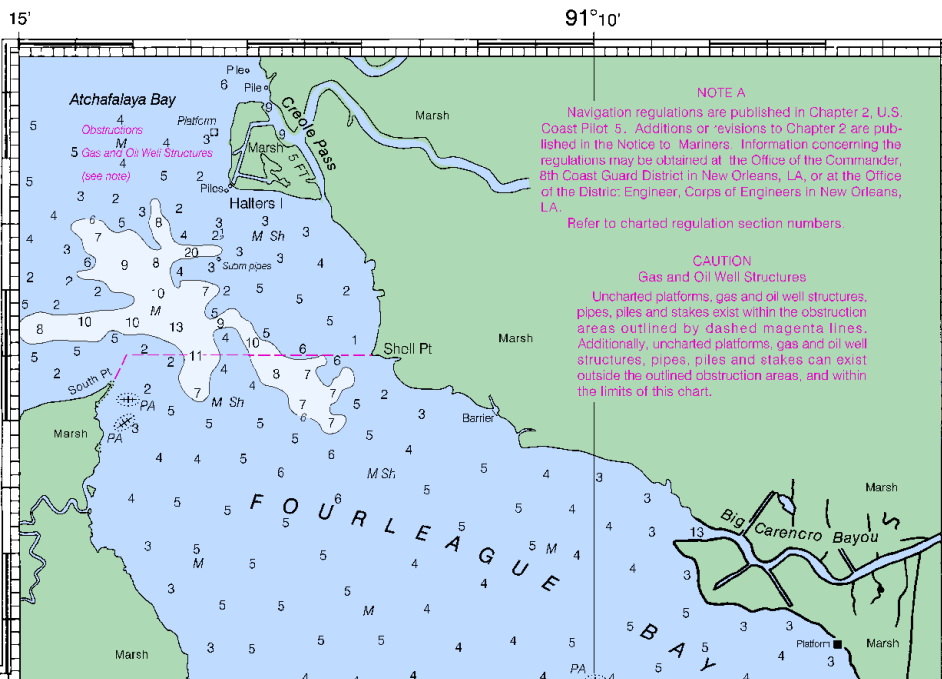
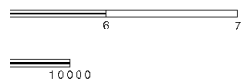
HER RADIO BROADCASTS  
Weather Radio station listed  
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range is typically 20 to 40  
m the antenna site, but can be  
nautical miles for stations at

KIH-23 162.475 MHz

MENTAL INFORMATION  
Coast Pilot 5 for important  
formation.

IS TO NAVIGATION  
Coast Guard Light List for  
formation concerning aids to

CAUTION  
Inlets shown by broken lines are  
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NOTE A  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.  
Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are pub-  
lished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the  
regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander,  
8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of  
the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans,  
LA.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION  
Gas and Oil Well Structures  
Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures,  
pipes, piles and stakes exist within the obstruction  
areas outlined by dashed magenta lines.  
Additionally, uncharted platforms, gas and oil well  
structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist  
outside the outlined obstruction areas, and within  
the limits of this chart.

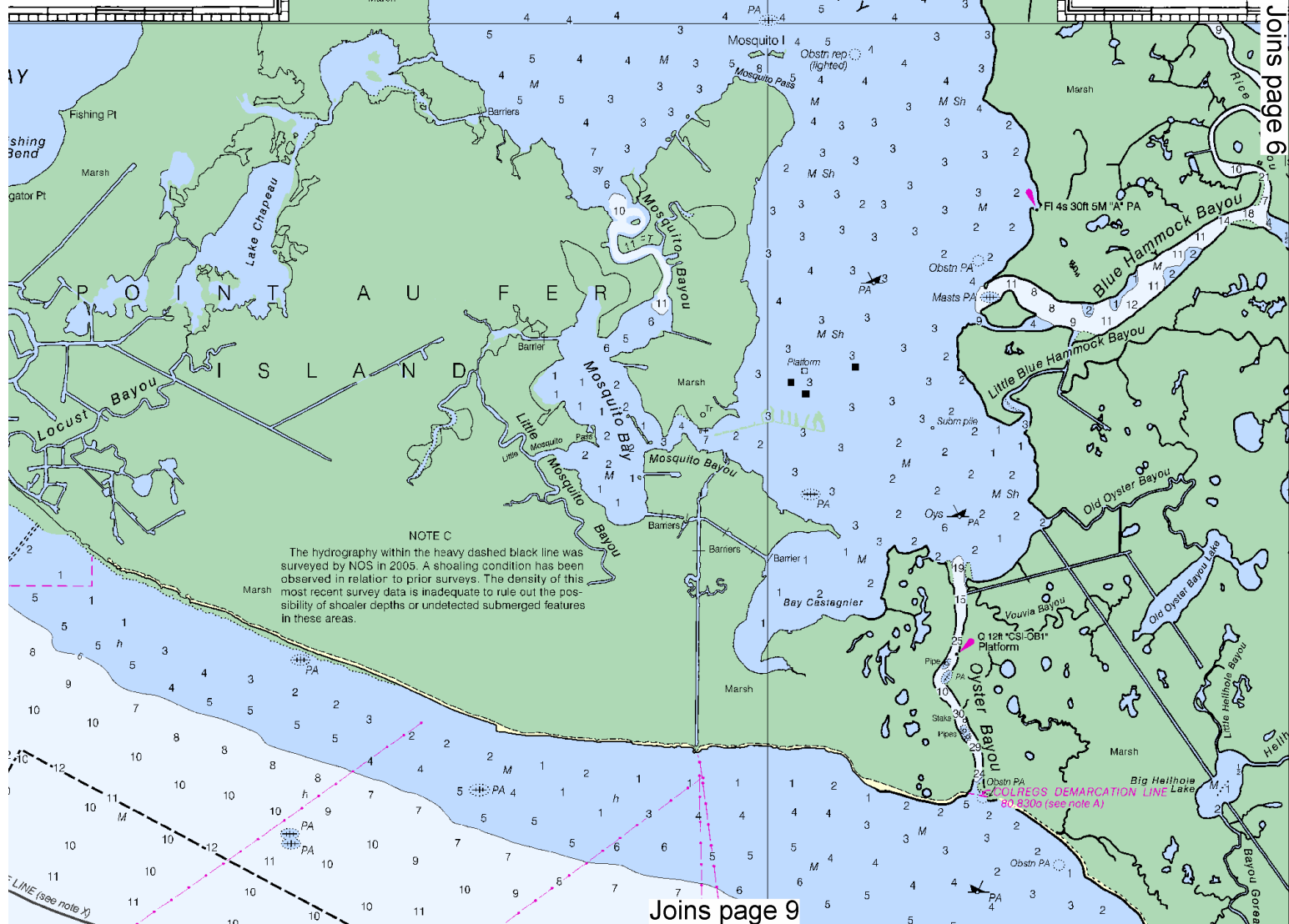
HURRICANES  
Hurricanes, tropical storm  
considerable damage to marine  
vessels, resulting in submerged  
Charted soundings, channel  
conditions following these storm  
damaged or destroyed. Buoy  
positions, damaged, sunk, ext  
Mariners should not rely upon  
navigation. Wrecks and subma  
from charted locations. Pipelines  
Mariners are urged to exercise  
report aids to navigation discre  
nearest United States Coast Gu

WA  
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any single aid to na  
floating aids. See U.  
and U.S. Coast Pilot

Regulations for d  
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information concerni  
quirements for use of  
from the Environment  
See U.S. Coast Pilots  
EPA offices. Dumping  
dates may have reduc

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improving this cha  
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Formerly C&GS 1275, 1st Ed

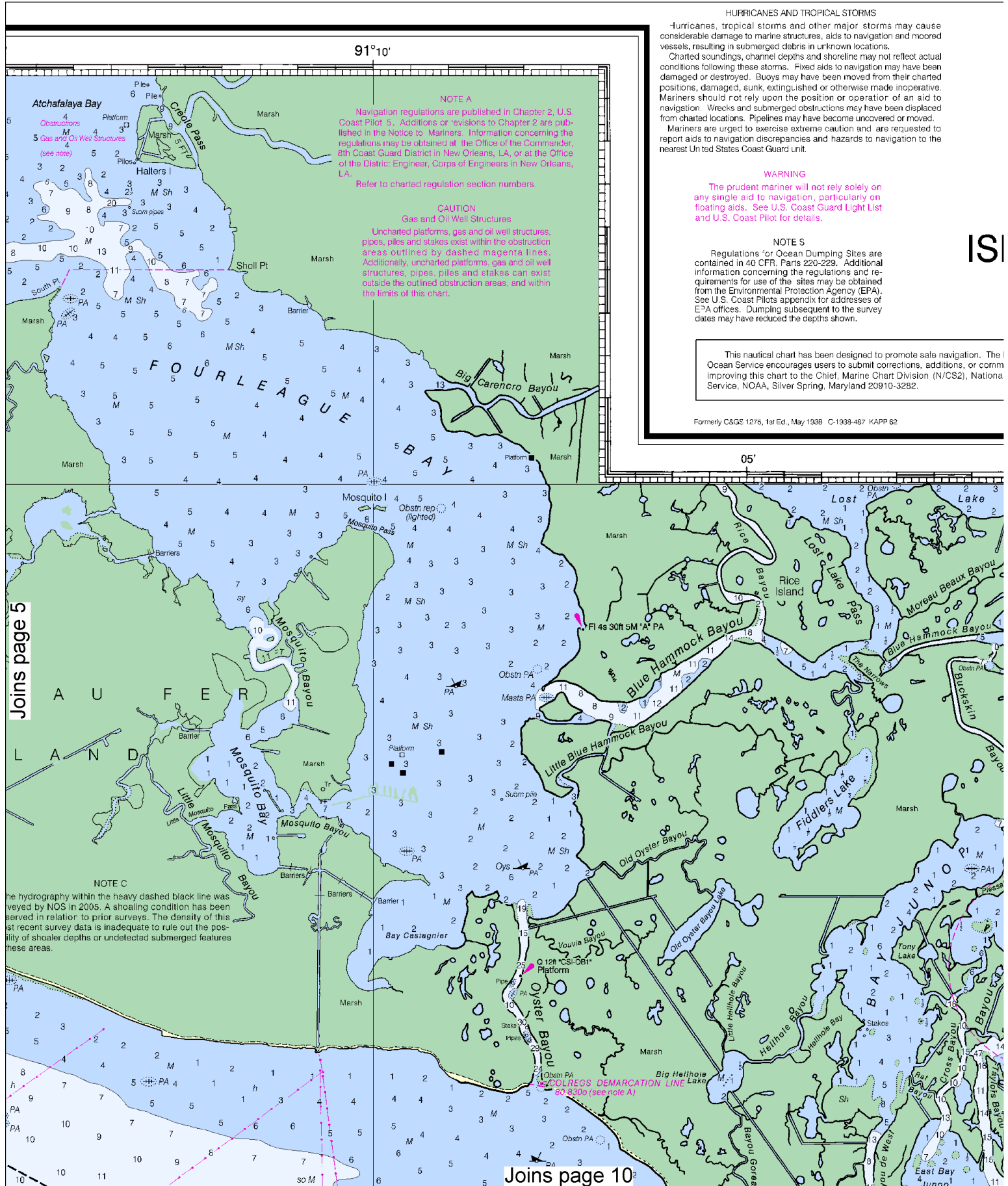


NOTE C  
The hydrography within the heavy dashed black line was  
surveyed by NOS in 2005. A shoaling condition has been  
observed in relation to prior surveys. The density of this  
most recent survey data is inadequate to rule out the  
possibility of shoaler depths or undetected submerged features  
in these areas.

Joins page 9

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5



91°10'

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION

Gas and Oil Well Structures  
Uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes exist within the obstruction areas outlined by dashed magenta lines. Additionally, uncharted platforms, gas and oil well structures, pipes, piles and stakes can exist outside the outlined obstruction areas, and within the limits of this chart.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations. Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved. Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilot's appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The U.S. Coast Guard encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Formerly C&GS 1276, 1st Ed., May 1938 C-1939-487 KAPP 62

ISI

Joins page 5

NOTE C

The hydrography within the heavy dashed black line was surveyed by NOS in 2005. A shoaling condition has been observed in relation to prior surveys. The density of this recent survey data is inadequate to rule out the possibility of shallower depths or undetected submerged features in these areas.

Joins page 10

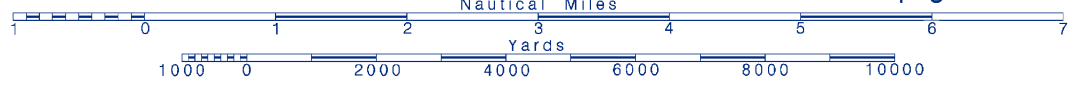
6



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - GULF COAST

LOUISIANA

# ILES DERNIERES TO POINT AU FER

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 29° 00'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

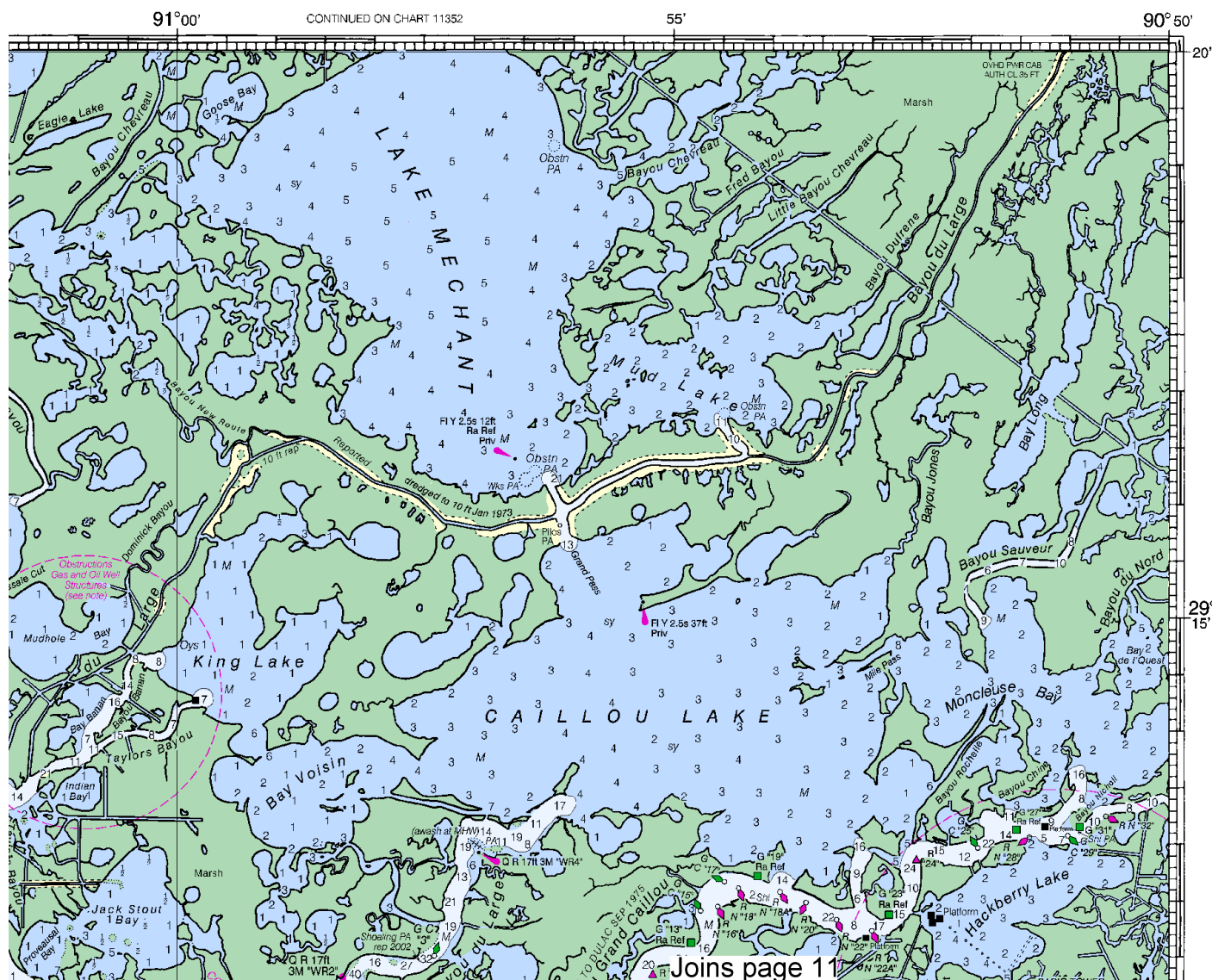
Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## LORAN-C GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY ..... 100kHz  
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL  
7980 ..... 79,800 Microseconds  
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).  
M ..... Master  
W ..... Secondary  
X ..... Secondary  
Y ..... Secondary  
Z ..... Secondary  
EXAMPLE: 7980-X

## RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.



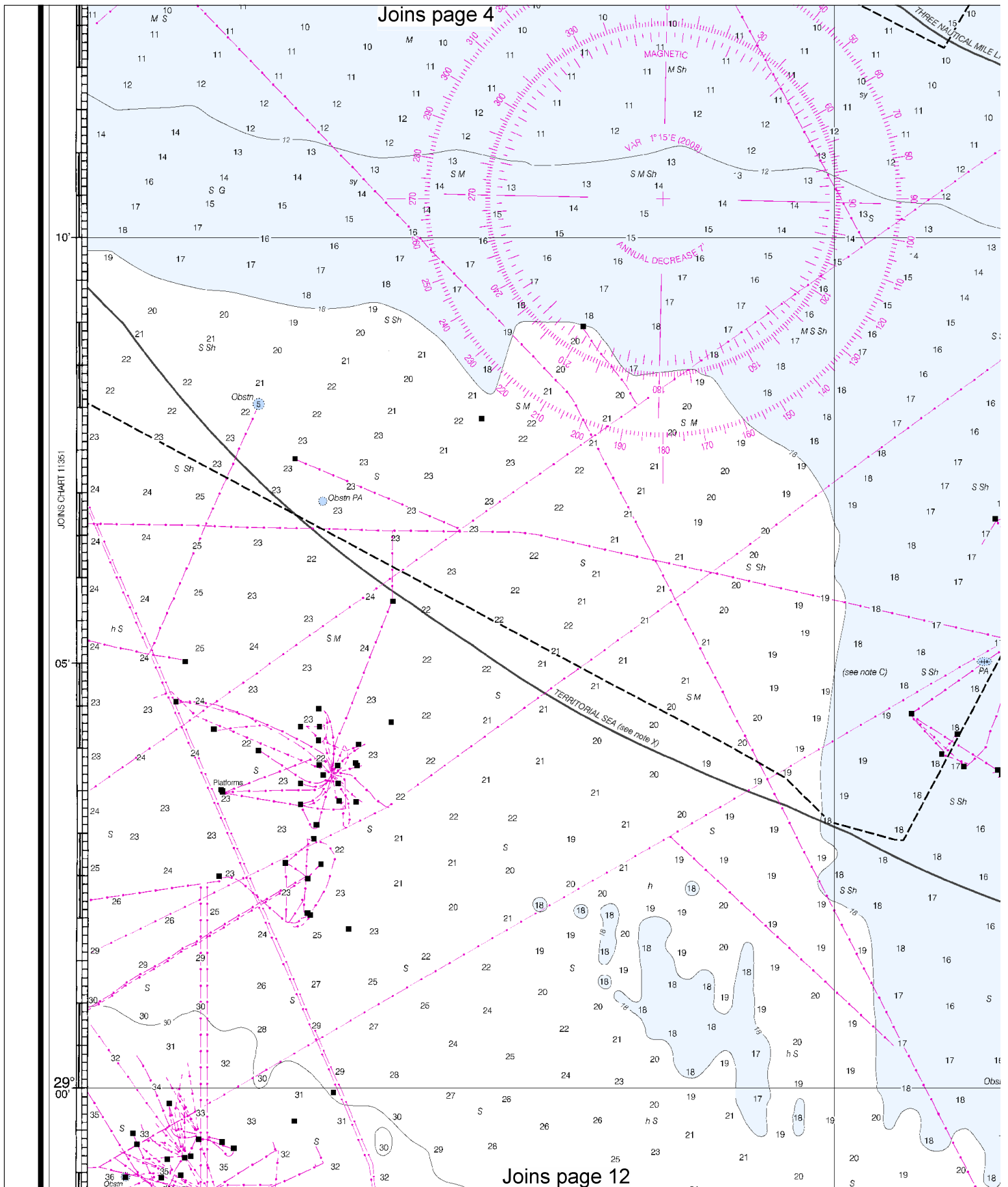
This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

11356

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

Joins page 4



8



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.

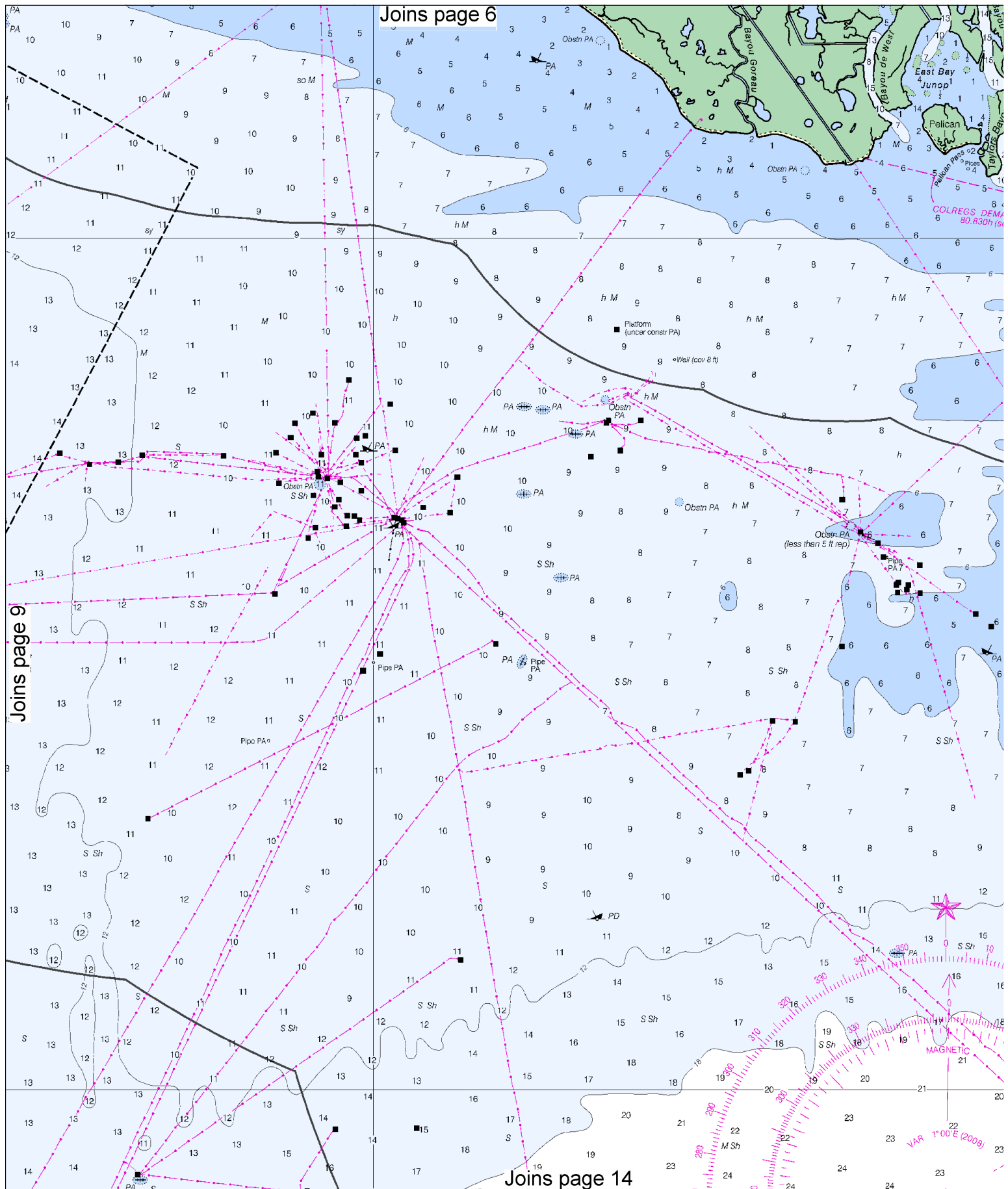




Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Joins page 13



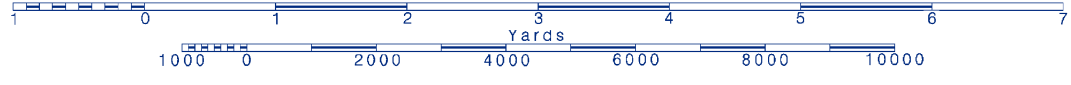
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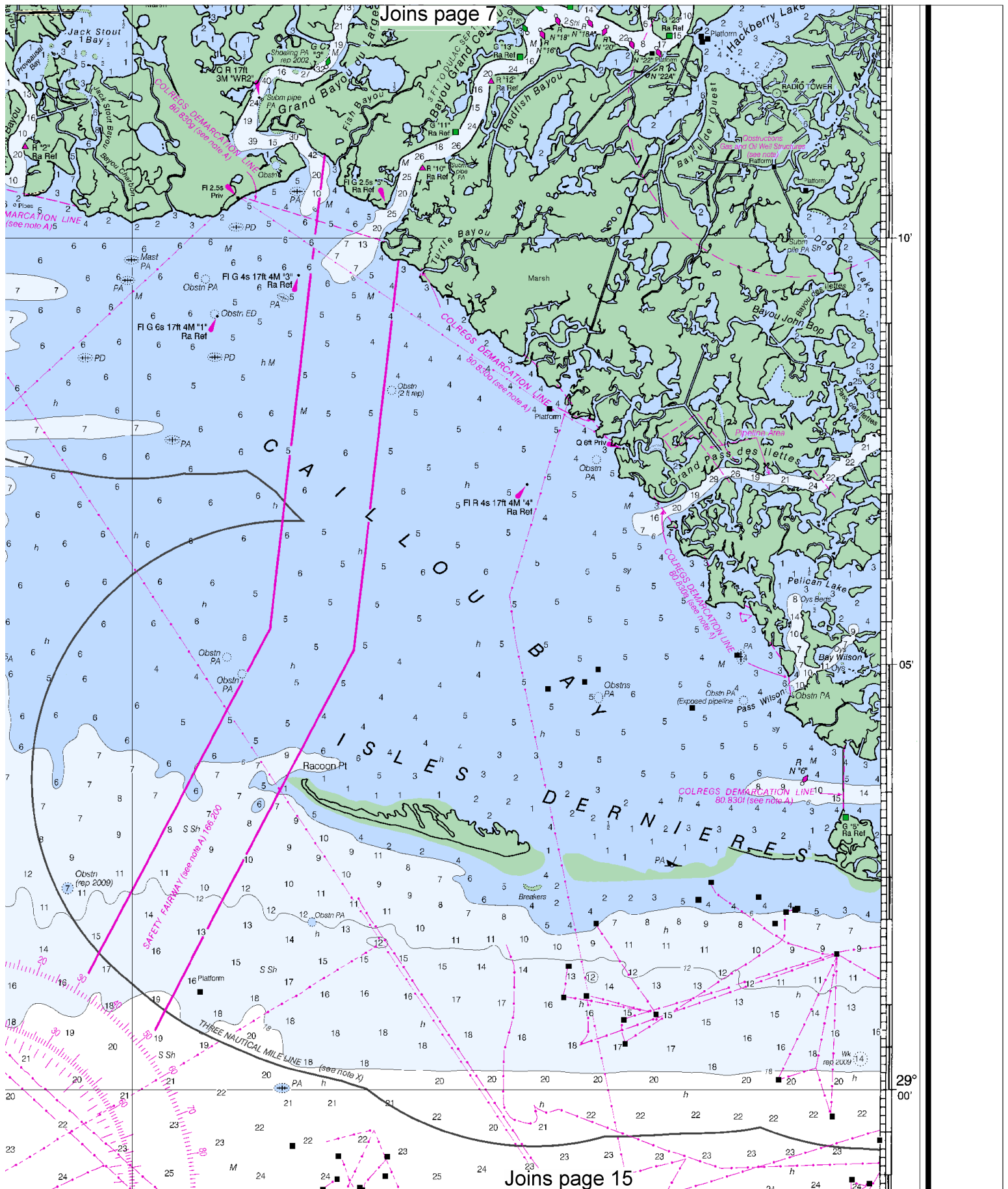


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

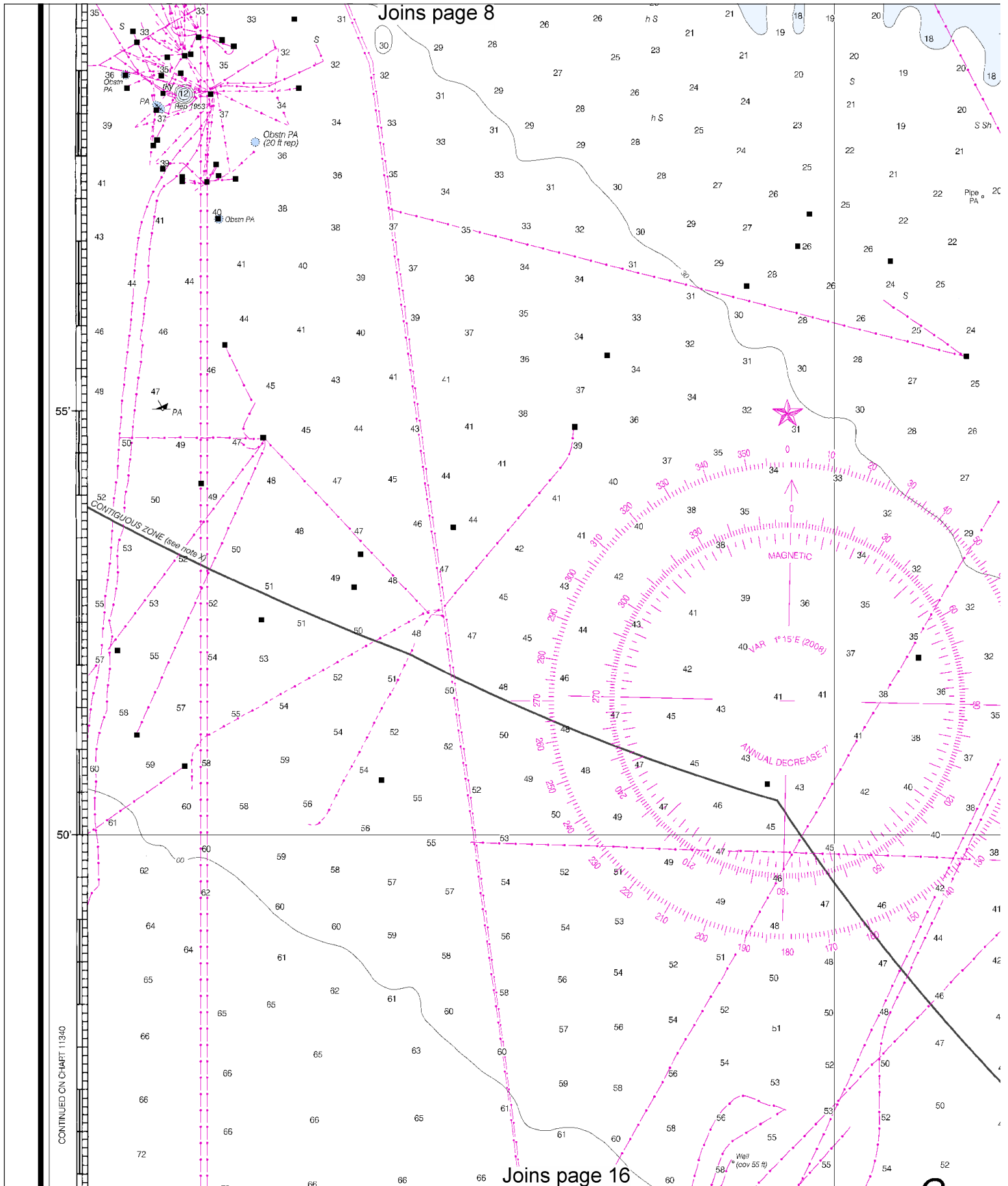
See Note on page 5.







Joins page 8



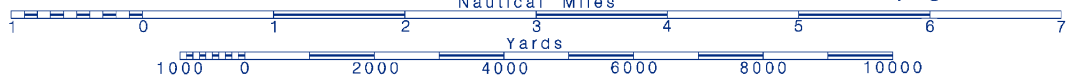
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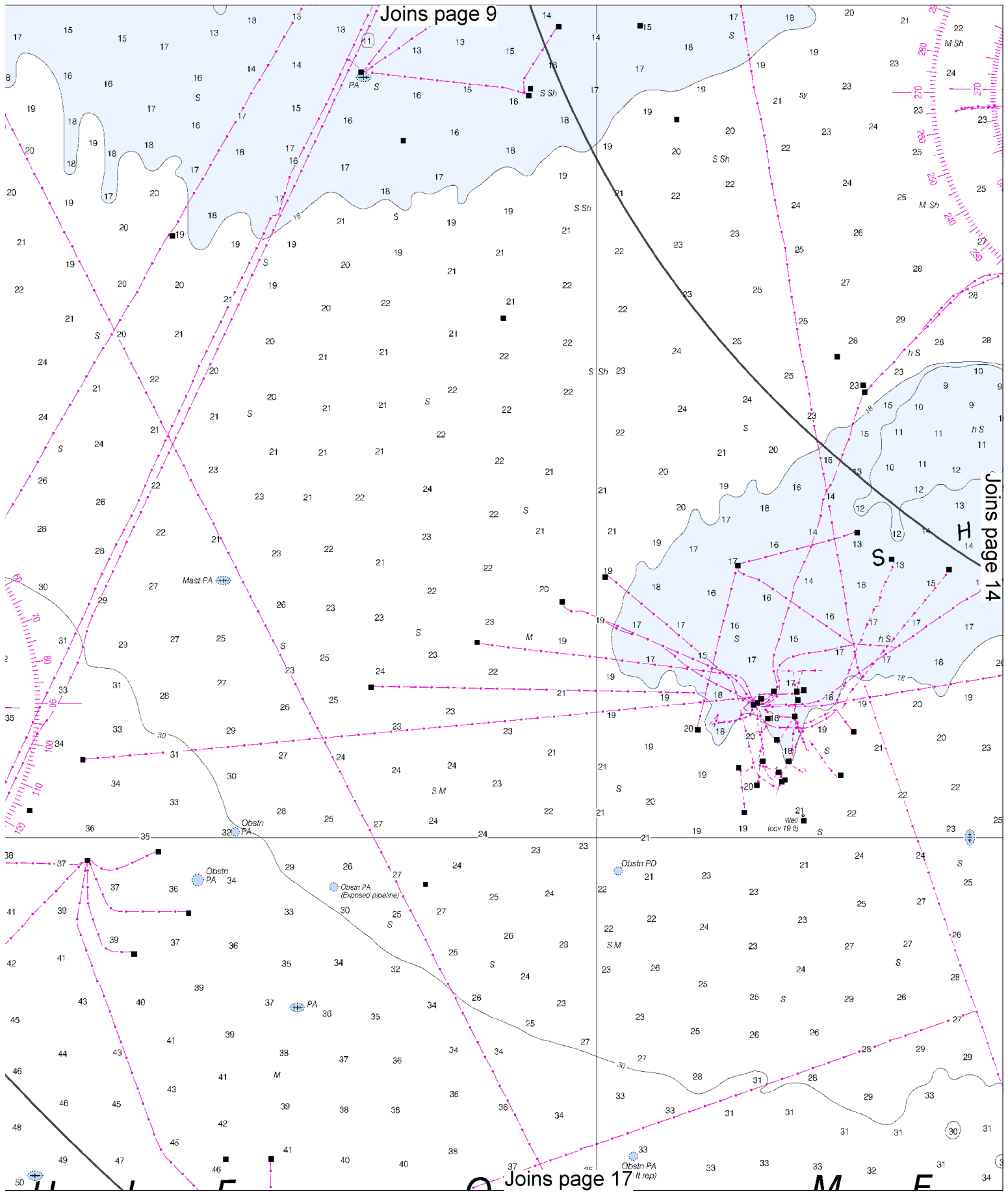


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.

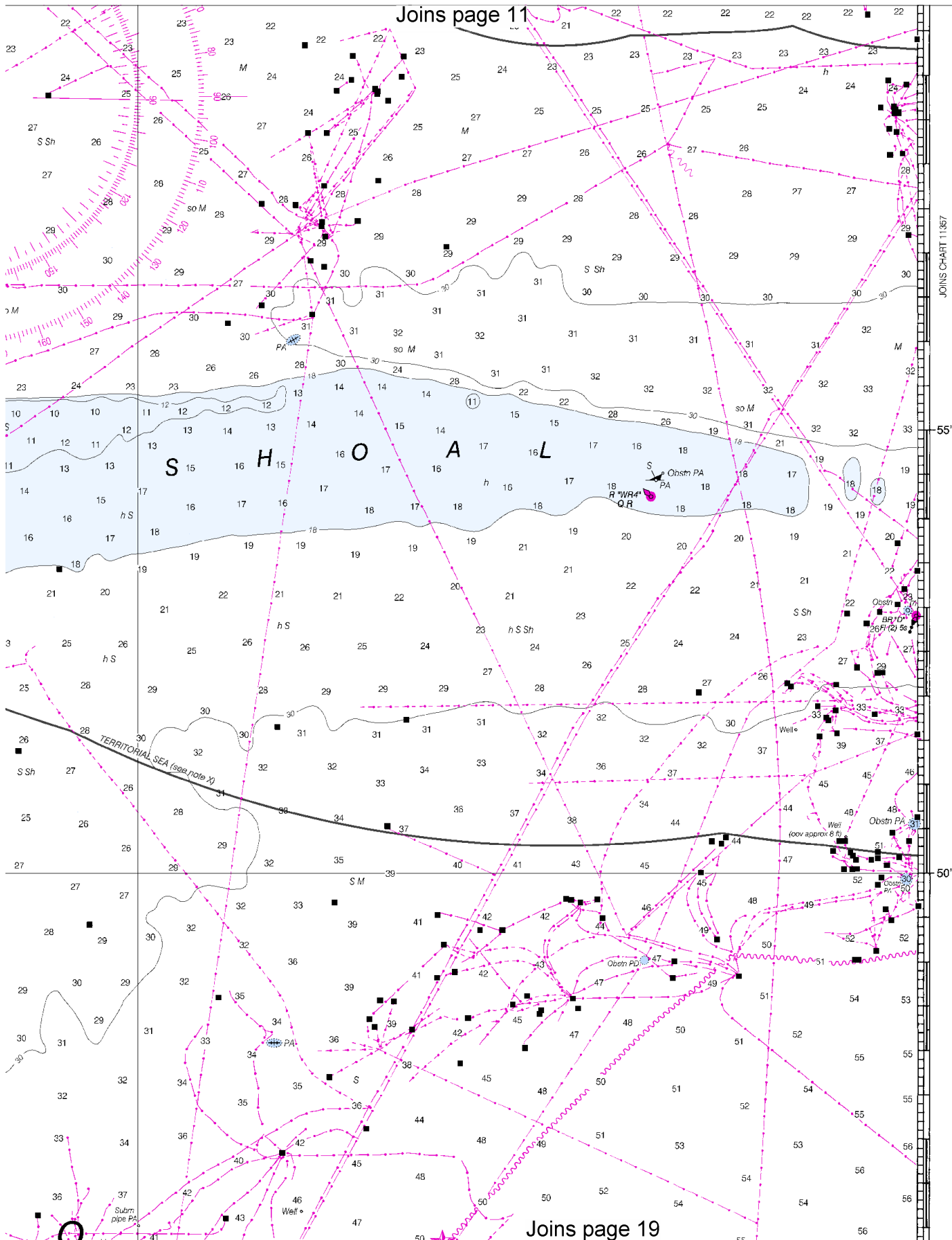








Joins page 11

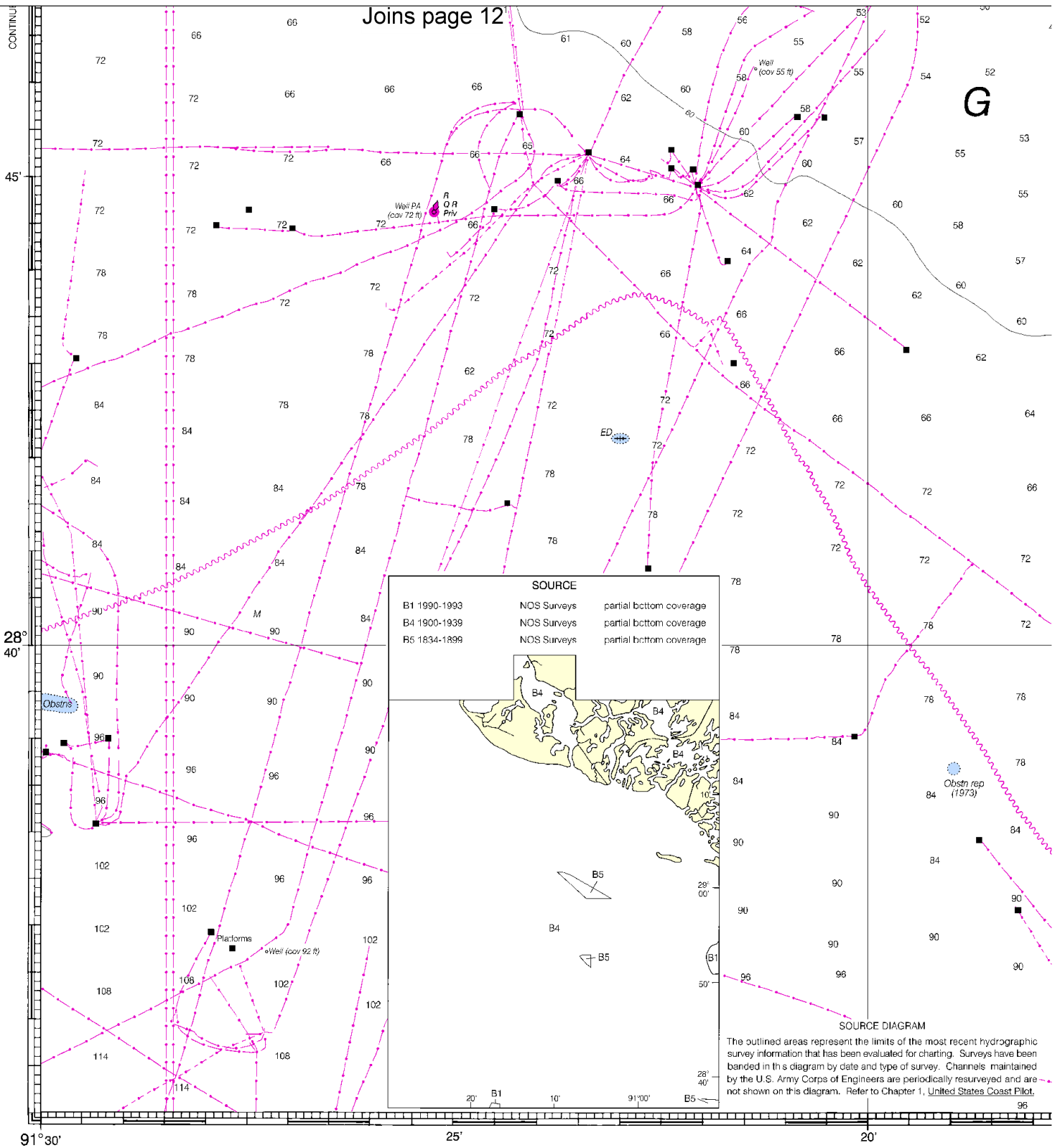


JOINS CHART 11357

55'

50'

Joins page 19



38th Ed., Jun /08 ■ Corrected through NM Jun 14/08  
Corrected through LNM Jun 03/08

11356

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

**CAUTION**

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

16

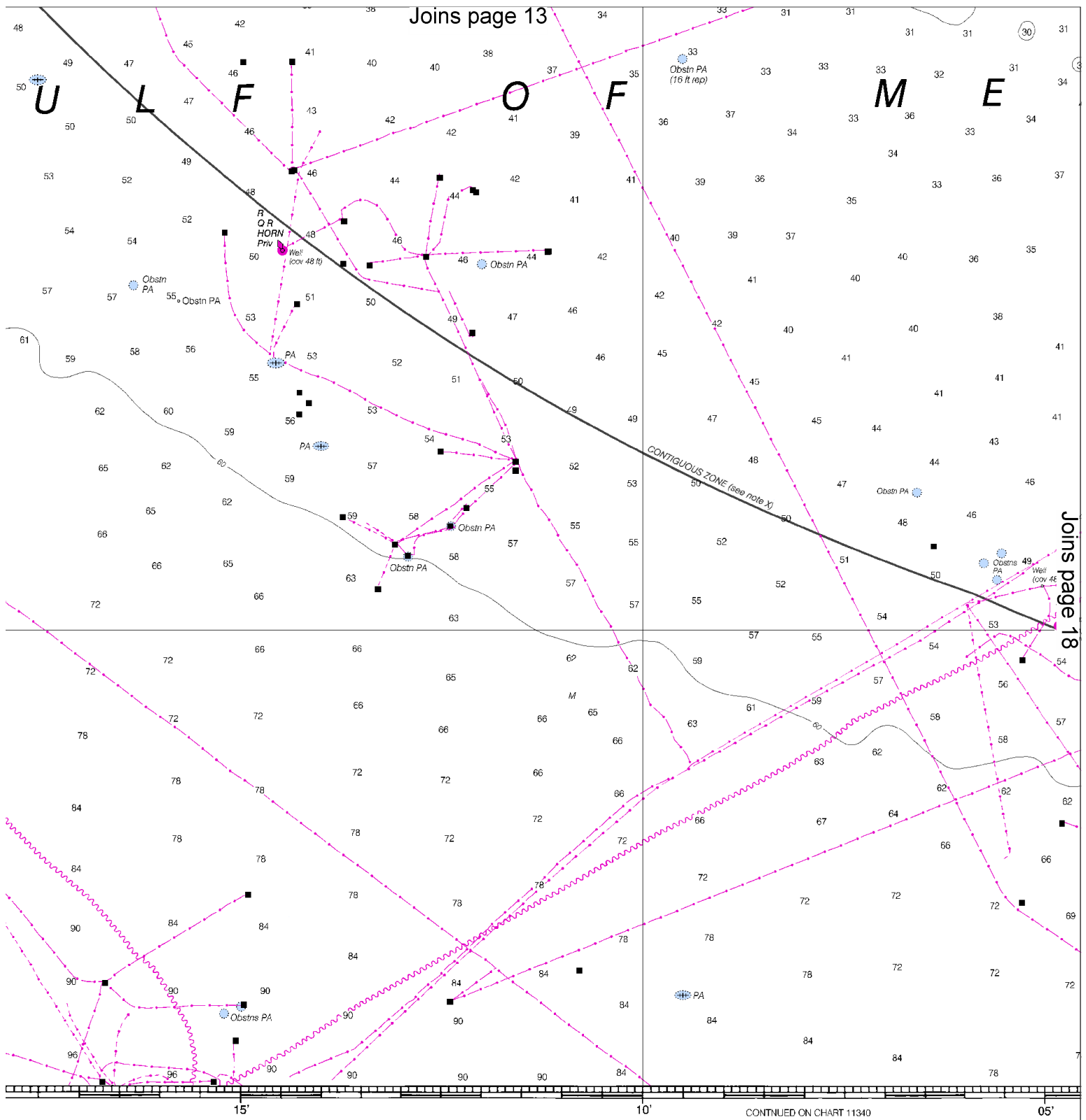


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





CONTINUED ON CHART 11340

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

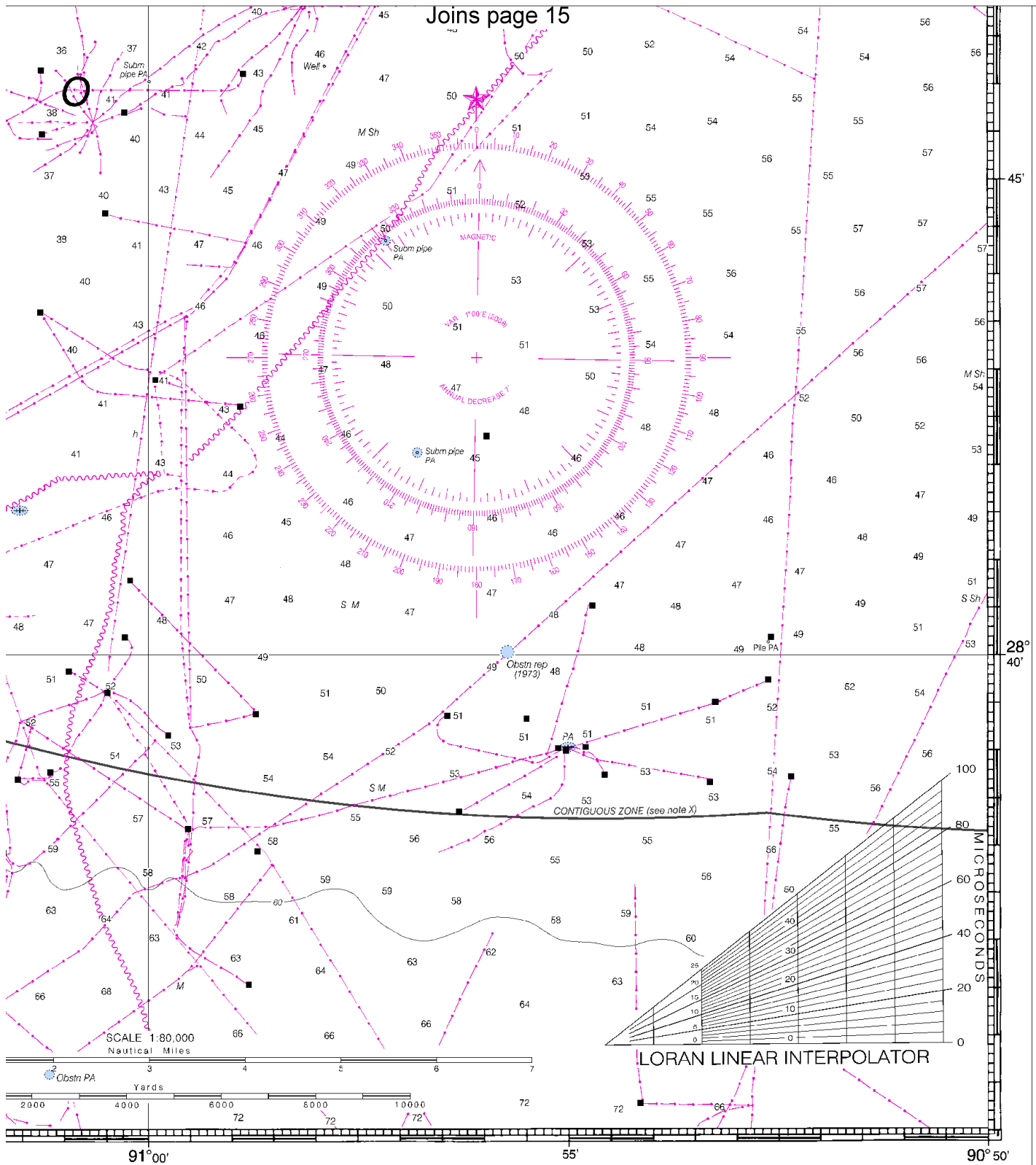
Proclamation, notified as the jurisdictional limit of the 200-nautical miles are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
METERS								



8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
4	13	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

Isles Dernieres to Point au Fer  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

**SOUNDINGS IN FEET**

**11356**  
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## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Group New Orleans** – 504-846-6162

**Coast Guard Station Grand Isle** – 985-787-2136

**LA Wildlife and Fisheries** – 800-442-2511

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

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**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

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